

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. **(currently amended)** A method for the production of ~~a coagulant~~ thrombin from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, comprising:
  - a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
  - b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with ~~a precipitating agent~~ ethanol at room temperature;
  - c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;
  - d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and
  - e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains ~~a coagulant~~ a thrombin preparation and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material comprising 80-90% of prothrombin-thrombin proteins, no detectable fibrinogen and 20-30% of baseline levels of anti-thrombin III (ATIII).
2. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the volume of anticoagulated whole blood is between 8 to 10 ml.
3. **(previously presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with an anticoagulant selected from the group consisting of acid citrate dextrose (ACD), ACD/mannitol, citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).
4. **(original)** The method of claim 3, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with acid-citrate-dextrose.

5. (original) The method of claim 3, where the whole blood is anticoagulated with ACD/mannitol.
6. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein the mannitol is present in a concentration of 7.5 mg/ml ACD.
7. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is ethanol.
8. (original) The method of claim 7, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 10% to 100%.
9. (original) The method of claim 8, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 25% to 95%.
10. (original) The method of claim 9, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 50% to 95%.
11. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is a mixture of ethanol and calcium chloride.
12. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 45 minutes.
13. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 30 minutes.
14. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is autologous.
15. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is homologous.
16. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by centrifuging the mixture.
17. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by filtering the mixture.

18. *(original)* The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by a combination of centrifugation and filtration of the mixture.

19-20. *(cancelled)*

21. *(currently amended)* The method of claim 1 ~~22~~, wherein said blood derivative is chosen from the group consisting of a platelet concentrate (PC), platelet rich plasma (PRP), platelet poor plasma (PPP), purified fibrinogen or a mixture thereof to obtain a wound healing composition.

22. *(currently amended)* A method for the production of ~~a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of~~ a wound healing material, consisting of:

- a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
- b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with ~~a precipitating agent~~ ethanol at room temperature;
- c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;
- d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and
- e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains ~~a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material~~ thrombin; and
- f) combining said supernatant with a blood derivative to form a wound healing material.